WORK OF TWO DEPARTMENTS

Annual Reports of Secretary of Interior Noble and Secretary of War Elkins.

What Has Been Done in the Land, Pension, Census, Patent and Other Bureaus Comprising Uncle Sam's Greatest Department.

Statistics of the Four Territories Seeking Admisssion Into the Union.

Recommendations of Mr. Elkins on Many Military Matters-Revival of the Grade of Lieutenant-General Advocated.

SECRETARY NOBLE'S REPORT.

Review of the Work of the Interior Department-Territories Seeking Statehood. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The annual report of Secretary Noble to the President was made public to-day. It is an interest-

ing document and covers fully and in 'detail the operations of the great Department of the Interior. The volume of work accomplished during the present administration is shown to greatly exceed that of any like preceding period, and will, probably, also that of any like period hereafter to occur in the history of the department. This view is supported by a condensed summary preliminary to a description of the work of the several bureaus under the direction of the Secretary for the last fiscal

year. The General Land Office has worked off the vast accumulation of former years and is now on current business, greatly to the advantage of Western settlers; the Indian Bureau has made great progress in elevating the various Indian tribes, in the work of allotment of land in severalty to individual Indians, the consequent disintegration of their tribal relations, and the development of schools. Great reform has been accomplished in the purchase of Indian supplies. The Pension Office has disposed of an immense volume of work, and has exceeded all former records in the number of final adjudications, both original and upon appeals, executing the beneficent laws for the soldiers of the Union. The Census Office has finished nearly all of its immense and highly scientific work, and what remains is rapidly nearing completion. The Geological Survey has progressed greatly in its topographical survey of the States and Territories; in locating reservoirs for the irrigation of arid lands, and in its other useful divisions. The Railroad Bureau has kept constant supervision of the condition of the road-beds and appurtenances and given careful consideration to the question of the maturing debts of the subsidized railroads and the future conditions which should govern them. The Patent Office has kept up with current work and has introduced several important reforms. The Bureau of Education has greatly extended its operations in Europe and our own country, and the distribution of the funds for agricultural colleges, a difficult problem, has been satisfactorily and efficiently handled.

The supervision of the several national parks has been exercised with great care as to details, with much siecess in the cultivation of the fanna, flora and fish, now there greatly increasing, and particu-larly in the preservation of the great trees of California and of other of the natural wenders of our continent. At Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas, improvements have been inaugurated and are in progress, whereby this resort will become much more attractive and more worthy of our country. Particular attention has been successfully given to the establishment of forest reserves for the preservation of the streams of the country and the advancement of irrigation in the and regions.

All the eleemosynary institutions in and around Washington city have been managed so that no scandals or even complaints have arisen, and their efficiency has been advanced. Beside all this, when it is remembered that six new States have come into the Union from out the jurisdic-tion of this department, and Oklahoma has grown up into it from an uncultivated waste, the results are indeed gratifying. in the department proper, with the aid of the First Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Attorney-general, the Secretary has adjudicated many hundreds of land contests involving great amounts in value and most difficult questions of law; has had to deal with the interpretation of Indian treaties, and, with the Assistent Secretary, the construction of pension laws and cases. The department also manages directly the numerous commissions negotiating with Indians for purchase of their lands.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Most of the bureau reports from which Secretary Noble makes his own report have been printed from time to time as they were issued. The work of the Land, Indian, Census, Patent, Pension and Railroad Bureaus have been detailed at length. Conserning the Bureau of Education the Secre-

A very considerable labor was performed in making the investigation and report respecting agricultural colleges, preliminary to the dis-bursements of the appropriation made by act of Congress Aug. 30, 1890. Within eleven months the Secretary was thus enabled to certify fortytwo States and Territories as entitled to share in the funds, and to draw warrants for the payment to them of three separate installments of same, amounting to \$2,050,000 for the benefit of fifty-six colleges, where white and colored youth are alike admitted. The statistical investigation of the educational progress of our country has been followed up steadily. The library has grown from 33,000 to 48,000 volumes, and is much used as giving the special information not elsewhere obtainable. Investi-gations have been extended in the direction of oreign educational systems. Several articles have been prepared upon the oldest existing public schools of Europe, these of Scotland, and upon the strongly contrasting conditions in Russia. Special studies have been undertaken in the relation of education to poverty and crime.

The Secretary's report enters into quite an interesting review of the facts shown by the annual reports of the Governors of the various Territories. All the Territories are seeking statebood. The population of New Mexico is not given, but it is said to have increased in the last year. The population of Arizona has considerably increased, and the class of immigration is more desirable. Concerning Utah, Oklahoma and

Alaska, the report says: The Governor of Utah estimates the increase of the population of that Territory at 16,025 since the taking of the census; the average of foreign immigration has decreased. It is repre-sented that mining industry is very much de-pressed by the depreciation of the value of silver, and many of the mines are now valuable only by reason of the combination of lead with the silver ore. Much anxiety and hope are expressed by the people as to the solution of the silver problem by the international monetary conference. Iron ore is found in vast beds in in exhaustible quantities in some parts of the Territory, but too remote from railroads for present development. Salt Lake vailey has been found to be the center of a natural-gas belt, and some of the wells, it is ciaimed, yield an average of 4,000,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours; a gas plant and a pipe line into Salt Lake City is being constructed. The first Legislature elected on national party lines, among other acts, passed one prohibiting polygamy by a law very similar to the present national law. The Governor declares that the majority of her people oppose the so-called home-rule bill. It provides for local self-government and the election of public offi-cers, but does not include statehood. He says that it seems to be clearly shown, nowever, that the best interests of the people and the Territory do not as yet justify the admission of Utah

The Governor of Utah expresses his belief in the good faith and honesty of purpose of the Mormon leaders and the people, in their aban-donment of polygamy, and their obedience to the laws of Cougress on this subject. The Utah Commission seems not to have so much confidence in the motive which compels observance of the law, but to believe that it is simply a suspension of the practice, under the authority of the church, and that if it could be done lawfully the authority of the church would again be recognized, as revoking the cessation of the practice. But it is con-ceded that there is, with exceptional cases, a general recognition and observance of the law and the declarations of the officials of the church. and the proclamations issued under authority of the church seem to indicate the fact that the formen people have concluded to abandon forever the practice of polygamy. An appeal has been made to the President for general amnesty

ties by reason of violations of the law against polygamy. The petition piedges the people and the church in distinct terms to loyal observance of the law, and declares the devotion and loyalty of the people to the country and to the govern-ment. One suggestive evidence of the decreas-ing power or the church is the division of the people upon national party lines in recent elec-tions.

GROWTH OF OKLAHOMA. The population of Oklahoma is shown to be 133,000, not including the Indians' who still maintain their tribal relations. Eighty-five per cent. of the population are whites, and only about 5 per cent. foreign born. It is thought that a conservative estimate of the value of the property, real and personal, in Cheyenne and Arapahoe counties, is \$40,000,000; excluding these counties the assessors' returns show a valuation of \$11,485,162. There are five national banks in the Territory, with an average deposit account of \$150,000 each, and there are four-teen private banks, with a deposit account of half a million dollars. Three railroads are now in operation through the Territory. The agricultural lands of the Territory have all been entered upon and settled under the homestead laws except the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, where there is fear that the want of sufficient rain-fall may render them unattractive for farming. The Governor that the want of sufficient rain-fall may render them unattractive for farming. The Governor reports that the social and industrial progress of the people is most apparent, and the marks of industry and attainments already realized are matters of surprise. In Oklahoma the question of admission to statcheod is already being discussed and it is announced that the people will soon ask for admission. Remembering that this entire Territory was merely grazing land at the beginning of this administration, this exhibit of population, wealth, and education is marvelous; and the great self-control exhibited at the three several openings to settlement that have ocseveral openings to settlement that have ocsurred, by the great multitudes who rushed in to locate upon their respective quarter-sections. in each instance between noon and dark, displayed the respect our people have for law and order even under the most extraordinary and trying

Alaska is virtually without an organized government. It is difficult to punish perpetrators of outrages, and smugglers infest the coast and debauch the natives. The Secretary recommends an appropriation for a steam police vessel to run along the coast and among the islands to which many fugitives escape. The sale of liquor to the natives is represented to be a great curse to the people, and is shown to have led in several instances to the loss of human life and to have left a condition which is still a menace to the peace in certain localities in the Territory. he peace in certain localities in the Territory. The international complications arising from the killing of the seals in the ocean and Behring sea have greatly embarrassed the lessees of the seal islands. In 1890 no less than fifty thousand seals were taken in the open sea, and more than that number in 1891. During the last season only 7,500 seals were killed on the islands, and the diminished number upon the rookeries shows a terrible waste of seal life by the destructive methods employed in pelagic sealing. They do not haul out any longer upon the Otter islands, except the hair seals. The cod and salmon fisheries of Alaska constitute a great enterprise, em-ploying vast capital and a large number of men and vessels. Additional mail and transportation acilities have been secured during the past three ears, which have done something to ameliorate the hard conditions of life in that generally dreary country. The Secretary presents a bill ramed to give Alaska a better government, and condition of the Territory receive the attention

of Congress. THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Secretary Noble concludes his report with the following in regard to the Nicara-

The present officers of the Nicaragua Canal Company are Hiram Hitchcock president Charles P. Daly vice-president and Thomas B Atkins secretary and treasurer. A majority of the board of directors are citizens of the United States, the officers are all citizens and residents of the United States. Mr. Gonzales S. Pinosa is dent agentut Managua, in Nicaragua, and Mr. Louis Chable represents the company at San Jose, in the Republic of Costa Rica. The progress of the work has continued during the past year, and some valuable feats of engineering have been accomplished in the extension of the breakwater and in the construction of the railroad across the swamp lands. Since the organization the company has expended for property, material, and labor \$815,649.63 in each and \$3,199,000 in full-paid stock, and is obligated for \$6,855,000 of the first mortgage bonds, which latter are hald by the Nicerouse Caral Construction Comheld by the Nicaranga Canal Construction Company. The construction of the breakwater, referred to in the report of one year ago, has re-sulted in the opening up of the channel into the port of San Jaan, which had been closed for thirty years. This has been done with practically little assistance from dredging machines, but by the action of the waves and the tides, through the countervailing currents induced by this breakwater itself. Sea-going vessels now enter sufely into the barbor. The heaviest work on the whole line will be at what is called Eastern Divide, where immense beds of rock are to be removed. The construction of the railread to this point for the purpose of transporting the requisite machinery. was one of the most difficul feats of the exterprise. This was commenced in the summer of 1890 has been pushed forward under great difficulties over almost impenetrable swamps. Permanent buildings for offices, hospitals and stores have been erected at san Juan; temporary camps have been constructed along the line of the work; timber along the canal line has been cleared for a distance of some twenty miles, and the construction and equipment of eleven miles of railroad have been completed. The government of Nicaragua, by a communica-tion in November, 1890, has officially recognized and declared that the canal company has more than complied with the provisions of the cession, and has thus formally acknowledged and con-firmed the company's title to the concessionary rights for a term of ten years in which to complete the canal. The Secretary expresses the opinion that this enterprise is of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country in either peace or war, and should have most favorable recognition by Congress.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Elkins's Report and Recommendations-The Grade of Lieutenant-General. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The annual report of the War Department, which has been submitted to the President by Secretary Elkins, contains many recommendations. "It is gratifying to be able to state," the Secretary says, "that the army has maintained throughout the year its high standard of discipline and efficiency. Looking to the future and the possible necessity of rapidly transforming a large number of citizens into effective soldiers, it is a matter of vital importance that the regular army, in organization and personnel, should represent as nearly as may be a perfeet model."

Concerning the revival of the grade of lientenant-general, the enlisted personnel of the army, colleges and the national guard, the Secretary says:

The interests of the Nation demand that the administration of military affairs shall be attended with dignity and authority. To this end it is necessary that the commanding general should be conspicuously superior in rank to all subordinates. Experience has shown that rank, as well as command, is essential to give proper effect to authority in any military organization of importance. Accordingly, it is recommended that the lieutenant-generalcy be revived as a permanent grade of army rank. The immediate effect of legislation in this behalf would, it is assumed, create a promotion at the head of the army by the advancement of the senior major-general, who, by reason of brilliant achievements in war and long and distinguished services, is eminently entitled to such recognition.
This view of the case, although appealing strongly to individual feelings, is regarded as incidental only to the main argument, which is advanced exclusively upon the broad basis of pub-

The general conclusion, gathered from all sources, is to the effect that while the enlisted personnel of the army is, as a whole, very much better than at any time previous, much remains to be accomplished in this connection before we can rest entirely satisfied. Every possible effort has been made to secure the enlistment of desirable men. The recruiting service has been administered with exceptional vigor and success during the past two years, and the standard of qualifications has been raised until the test at recruiting rendezvous is so critical that only 28 per cent. of the applicants for enlistment were accepted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. It seems that almost everything has been accomplished that is possible under existing laws. Notwithstanding all this, however, many men succeed in entering the army whose character and antecedents are such as to render their presence detrimental to the service, and the complaint is general as to a scarcity of material for non-commissioned offic rs. Improvement in administrative methods may correct some of these evils, but it is thought that the best remedy ies tarough a small increase in compensation. If good men are wanted for the army they must be paid something near what wage-earners receive in the ordinary pursuits of civil life. Under the pressure of national prosperity representative men command good pay

NOTHING TO ATTRACT MEN. The army, under favorable conditions, should be one of the most desirable trades of youth; and there can scarcely be a doubt that bright and adventurous young men would seek our colors in considerable numbers if it were generally understood that courage and merit would be suitably rewarded. Under present conditions there is scarcely any pecuniary benefit to attract a man to the ranks. Promotions to commissioned grades are necessarily few, and the difference between the pay of a private and a non-commisstoned officer is hardly appreciable, when con-sidered in the light of an inducement to enlistment. It is therefore recommended that at least

creased to the extent of making promotion thereto the object of legitimate ambition, thereby inducing the enlistment of the very best material to compete for the advantages of promo-tion to the grade of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Considering that there are 1.884 sergeants of all grades and 1.614 cor-porals, it is apparent that the inducement should be ample enough to justify young men of character and capacity in indulging the expectation of ultimately securing adequate compensation

It is believed that our Indian wars are about at an end. In the march of population and civili-zation westward, that which was so long known as the frontier has disappeared. The necessity of massing troops in the West no longer exists. Seventy per cent. of the army is now located west of the Mississippi river. The total number of posts new garrisoned by United States troops, not including arsenals and armories, is ninety-six; of these thirty-three are located east of the Mississippi river, and sixty-three west. The study of military science is not wholly confined to the army. It is extended to the colleges and universities throughout the country. Pursuant to law, seventy-five officers of the army are detailed as military instructors at agricultural colleges and other first-class institutions where young men are drilled and taught the rudiments of a military education. The Inspector-general says in his report that over one thousand boys and young men were under military instruction at the different educational establishments during the past year. When these young men go out into the world they will not have the military education of a graduate from the Military Academy, but they will have some military knowledge which may prove of advantage to them and to the country. Many commissioned officers and enlisted men are from time to time detailed to drill and instruct the militia of the different States, particularly at their annual en-campments. Officers are sometimes more per-manently detailed on duty with the Governors of States for the instruction of the National

The importance of maintaining and improving the militia of the several States and the District of Columbia is generally admitted. The National Guard is the reserve force of the army. Attention is invited to the necessary appropriations for arming and equipping this reserve force. In 1808 the appropriation for the militia of the States was \$200,000. The highly improved arms and equipments of the present day cost for the same number of men more than treble what they did eighty-four years ago. The population of the country is many times what it was then, and the demand for these equipments has in-

creased many times. NATIONAL GUARD APPROPRIATION. An appropriation of only five times the amount appropriated in 1808 can hardly be considered extravagant. Recent appropriations have been entirely inadequate, and the War Department is under the constant necessity of refusing supplies called for from the different States. An appropriation of at least one million dollars for this purpose is recommended. It is also recom mended that the present law be so changed that arms and supplies which have become unserviceable in the hands of the militla may be sold and the proceeds of the sale be used for furnishing new supplies instead of being covered into the treasury. It is also recommended that the act of March 1, 1889, be so amended that an independent issue of supplies may be made to the National Guard of the District of Columbia and not be taken from the limited supplies of the reg-

ular army. The Secretary urges the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service upon lines laid down in previous reports and devotes considerable space to the Military Academy at West Point, postgraduate, infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineer schools. The reports of the various subordinate departments are given and their recommendations indorsed. Secretary Elkins says the chief signal officer reports the continued improvement of the signal service and important acquisitions in knowledge and in material and instruments. A course of instruction has been established at Fort Riley, Kan., which comprises practical and theoretical work in electricity, field surveying, telegraphy, telephony and signaling. A plan outlining the work and equipment of the corps in case of hostilities has been approved and will be carried out as appropriations are made and opportunities occur. Investigations of the possibilities of electric flash light are in progress. The management of the military telegraphs has been satisfactory and some new lines have been constructed. A practical test of the field telegraph train has been made in the construction of a flying field telegraph line about thirty-five miles long in twenty-four hours'

the report says: Marked progress has been made in the restora-tion and preservation of the military records of the late war and in perfecting the record-eard ystem for the volunteer officers and soldiers of

Regarding the Record and Pension Office

the different States. The progress of the work opens up a prospect of reducing the clerical force at no very distant day. Before that is done, however, all the records of the revolutionary war should be turned over to this department and put into the best possible condition for preservation and reference. A law was enacted at the last session of Congress requiring some of the old military records to be turned over to this department, but it does not include those now in the State Department. It is not right that these valuable records of the great revolutionary struggle should be scattered as they now are. They should all be brought together and put in

The work of collecting and publishing the Records of the War of the Rebellion has procressed satisfactorily, and is nearing completion. Work on the atlas of maps and plans has also been actively carried forward. The collecting, arranging, publishing and distributing of the great amount of information contained in the rinted volumes is a much greater undertaking than is generally supposed.

AMUSEMENTS.

At English's, to-night and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Henry E. Dixey and his company of sixty people will be seen in his new musical extravaganza, "Mr. Dabbs, of Chicago," which received the first production at the Chicago Operahouse last week, and jumped into immediate success, greater even, it is said, than that which he achieved in "Adonis." The same company and magnificent scenery and costumes used in Chicago will be seen here. Dixey is on his way to New York for a prolonged run with the piece.

Mr. James O'Neill will begin a three days' engagement at the Grand, to-night, in his new romantic play, "Fontenelle," w hich is given an elaborate stage production. It is said to be as strong a drama as "Monte

Cristo." There is a very large advance sale of seats for the Wilbur Opera Company, at the Park, this week. The engagement will begin to-day with "The Grand Duchess" at both performances. To-morrow "Black Hussar" will be given: Wednesday "Boccaccio," Thursday "Nell Gwynne," Friday "Dorothy," Saturday matinee "Nell Gwynne," Saturday night "Two Vaga-

The advance sale of seats for Stewart Robson's engagement will begin at the Grand this morning. "She Stoops to Con-quer" will be given Thursday and Friday evenings, and "The Henrietta" Saturday matinee and evening.

The attraction at the Empire this week will be Sam DeVere, the "whistling coon" in his latest songs and witticisms, and what is said to be the most entertaining company on the road, including Sie Hassan Ben Ali's royal Moorish troupe of Arabs. who are without doubt the greatest of all acrobate; Leonard and Moran, Irish comedians; the Coulson sisters, dancers; the Wood Travellie trio, in a sketch; Rowe and Brenner, black-face knockabouts; Harry La Rose and the Columbia Four. McBride, Walton, Leonard and Moran, in an uproarious sketch entitled. "Fun at the Club," in which McBride and Walton appear in an exhibition of the art of self-defense. Sam DeVere will appear at each performance in his fun-producing act. Matinee this afternoon.

The National Capital. Every patriotic American looks with pride upon the city of Washington and feels that he has an ownership there by virtue of his citizenship. Washington, with its broad and beautiful avenues, public buildings of varied and maleatic architecture, homes which compare favorably with the palaces of the old world, its great museums of art, history and manufacture, together with the historic interest surrounding

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Limited. leaving Cincinnati at 7:20 p. m. daily, arriving Washington next afternoon, New York next evening, is an entirely new train, vestibuled throughout, heated with steam, lighted with Pintsch gas, carpeted, and is also provided with the auti-telescoping device, and has convenient tollet accessories for gentlemen and ladies. The New York express leaves Cincinnati at 8:15 a. m. dally, arriving Washington next morning. New York at noon. No extra fare is charged on these trains. Tickets to Baltimore, Philedelphia and New

them render the city attractive at all times, but

especially so when Congress is in session and

the social whirl is at its zenith.

York via the B. & O. permit stop-over at Wash-An illustrated "Guide to Washington," and complete time table and map of the line will be furnished upon application. For through tickets, sleeping-car berths and other information inquire of ticket agents throughout the country or address O. P. McCarry, General Passenger

MEDICINE IN EARLY DAYS

Pioneer Physicians of Indianapolis and What They Accomplished.

Interesting Biographical Reminiscances Read Before the Marion County Medical Society by Dr. W. H. Wishard.

At the last meeting of the Marion County Medical Society Dr. W. H. Wishard read a paper on "Medical Men and Medical Practice in the Early Days of Indianapolis.' It was so full of interesting reminiscences, biographical and otherwise, that the Journal procured Dr. Wishard's consent to print it and it is herewith given:

In this paper I shall confine myself to the first niteen years of the early settlement of this city, from 1821 to 1836. To judge corphysician, we must take into consideration the opportunities he may have had to acquire a knowledge of his profession and the remedial agents that were in use in those days. Prior to 1819 there was not a medical college west of the Allegheny mountains, and but one medical journal in the United States, and that was published at l'hiladelphia. The laws required every physician to be licensed by a board of medical examiners. The majority of our best practitioners had never seen a medical college. Such were the opportunities of early physicians of this place.

Indianapolis was laid out in a very dense forest, with a heavy undergrowth of spicewood, prickly ash, weeds and grape vines that made it impossible, in many places, for a man to go through the forest on horseback. There was but one road opened that might be called a highway. That was from Brookville, Ind. There was an Indian trail from Strawtown and Connor's prairie to Vincennes, known as the Vincennes trail. In the spring of 1820 a man by the name of Berry cut out or blazed a trace along what is now the Shelbyville pike, passing through the east side of Johnson county. About 1821 or 1822 there was a wagon road opened from Columbus, Ind., known as the Madison DR. SAMUEL G. MITCHELL.

Such was the condition of the country when the first physician, Dr. Samuel G. Mitchell, came to Indianapolis, in April, 1821. He came from Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky. He was a native of that State. He was a licensed practitioner, and had never attended a course of lectures. H had formerly been in very independent circumstances. In an evil hour he indorsed for a friend, who failed, and he lost his home and all his property, and was reduced to poverty. He sought a home in the wilds of Indiana. He was in the prime of life. daughter. He built a log house on the corner of Tennessee and Washington streets. where the Lorraine building now stands Soon after he bought a lot on the north west corner of Washington and Meridian streets, where he built a frame house, 16x1 feet, with a shed room in the rear. There he lived and kept his office. He was a devoted husband and father, and noted for his hospitality and generosity. The Doctor was a large and corpulent man. He had such a burden of adipose tissue that I never knew him to ride faster than in a walk or a slow, shambling pace. In 1832, during the Black Hawk war, there were five companies of mounted riffemen enlisted here to scout in northern Indiana and Illinois. The battalion was commanded by Col. Alexander Russel, Dr. Mitchell was appointed surgeon, and Dr. John L. Mothershead assistant surgeon. To enable him to double-quick on horseback he went to a harness-maker and had a leather belt made, reaching from the sturnum to the pubus. He put on his hunting shirt, then his belt, and then mounted his his bay horse, that was proportionately as large as the rider. I can see him now as he rode through the camp. which was lecated on the north side of Washington street and west of West street The Doctor's wife died in 1829. His daughter had been married about a year when she died, in 1831 or 1832. The death of the l'octor's wife and daughter was a sorrow that he never got over. In 1836 the Doctor had a paralytic stroke. He was poor and helpless. His friends cared for him as best they could. During the Doctor's days of prosperity in Kentucky there was an orphan boy in the neighborhood by the name of Palmer. The Doctor provided for young Palmer, gave him a literary and medical education. Young Palmer emi grated to Ohio, became an eminent physician and prospered. When he heard of the destitution of his old benefactor he sent a conveyance and brought him to his home. and cared for him as tenderly as ever a devoted son cared for his father. Under the roof of that, good Samaritan the Doctor breathed his last February, 1807. All honor to Doctor Palmer. Such was the life and

ISAAC COE AND LIVINGSTONE DUNLAP. Dr. Isaac Coe was the second physician that settled here. He arrived here in May, 1821. He was a native of New Jersey. He came well equipped to practice his profession, bringing with him a large supply of Pernyian bark and wine, the most reliable agents to combat chills and fever at that day. The Doctor first settled on the banks of Fallcreek, near where the City Hospital chased a lot on the Circle where the Columbia Club-house now stands. He was living on Fall creek in 1821, that memorable year for sickness and death. There was not one well person in ten, including women and children. Drs. Mitchell, Dunlap and Scudder were all sick. Dr. Coe was the only physician able for duty. The Doctor performed well his part as physician, nurse and cook. Dr. Coe could be seen at all hours of the day and night wending his way from cabin to cabin, through almost an impenetrable forest, the owls hooting and the weives serenading him in his lonely walk, and the rattlesnakes shaking their tails every few rods to notify him that they were on the war-path. The picture is not overdrawn. During August and September the mortality was great. Dr. Coe was prematurely gray. Tall, had great physical endurance. Fearless, conscientious and a devoted Christian, all he wanted to know was what was his duty, and he would brave all danger to do it. He heiped to organize the first church and Sunday-school that was organized in this place. He was at the head of all benevolent enterprises. He was heroic in his treatment of diseases. He used opium extensively in the freatment of fever, after the free use of the lancet, emetics and catharties. In 1837 he was one of the Fund Commissioners of Indiana. He spent much of his time in Brooklyn and New York, where he became a convert to homeopathy. On his return home he made an effort to practice homeopathy. He never succeeded in doing much in that line of practice. After the death of his wife he spent most of his time in the Northwest with his sons, where he died. His remains were brought here and deposited in Crown Hill, by the side of Dr. Livingstone Dunlap came here from

ending of the first physician and the first

president of the Medical Society of ludian-

Cherry Valley, N. Y., in the latter part of July, 1821, making the journey on horseback. He made his home with Dr. Mitchell. The firm was Mitchell & Dunlap, the first medical firm of this city. In August Dr. Mitchell, wife and daughter were all taken down with bilious fever. Dr. Dunlap in a fe w days was prostrated by the same malady; all four were confined to their beds in a small log cabin. One of the neighbors took compassion on the afflicted household. He took Dr. Dunlap on his back and carried him to his home, and cared for him without fee or reward. This little incident made them fast friends for life. Dr. Dunlap took a high stand as a physician and surgeon. In fact he was the only surgeon until 1830, when Dr. Sanders came to divide the laurels with him in that field. The Doctor did not graduate until 1830, when he received his degree at Lexington. Ky, from the Transylvania Medical College. As a consulting physician be was ever in demand, on account of his known medical ability, as well as his modest and gentlemanly treatment of his professional brethren. The physician that held a consultation with Dr. Dunlap was always a wiser man afterward. While the Doctor had a large practice, he was a close student. The Doctor was elected Councilman from his ward in 1834, and served for several years. He was also the physician of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for several years, and was postmaster from 1845 to 1849. All of the duties of the different offires he held he discharged with credit to

the public. He was elected professor of theory and practice in 1:19 at the organization of the first medical college of our city. He filled the chair with credit to himself and profit to the students. At his death, which occurred in 1862, he was the oldest practitioner in the city. He had been in practice here forty-one years. The only male survivor of the family is Dr. John Dunlap, of our city.

SCUDDER AND COOL. Dr. Scudder came here in 1821 from Ohio, about the same time that Dr. Dunlap came. He was a brother of Caleb Soudder, a cabinet-maker, and who made the first coffin made in this place. I had but a slight acquaintance with the Doctor. He was a quiet, unassuming man; he had a good practice, was a Christian gentleman, and had the confidence and respect of the pro-fession and the public. He had just re-covered from an attack of the measles when he accepted an invitation to take a a sleigh ride with some friends. The exposure brought on an attack of pneumonia,

from which he never recovered. He died in December, 1829. His death was a loss to the profession and the community.

Dr. Jonathan Cool came here in August, 1821, when every physician was sick except Dr. Coe. He was a native of New Jersey and a class-mate of the late Judge Blackford. He graduated with the highest honors of his class. He studied medicine and received a diploma at some Eastern medical and the studied medicine and received a diploma at some Eastern medical and state of New Jersey cal college when quite young. He received an appointment as surgeon in the United States Army, and for some time was stationed at the barracks at Newport, Ky. Intemperance wrecked one of the most promising young men in the profession. With all his ability but few would trust him. He was a gentleman, drunk or sober; he never would use any slang, would never tell a falsehood even to obtain a drink. He lived with his mother northeast of the city, where he died in 1840 and sleeps in Greenlawn Cemetery by the side of a devoted and heart-broken mother. Such was the character, ability and end-

ing of the first five physicians that located in this place. The sickness and fatality of 1821 brought this place in such disrepute that it discouraged emigration. I have no knowledge of any other physician coming here to locate until the fall of 1824, when the State offices were removed here from Corydon. LILLY, ROSS AND MOTHERSHEAD.

Dr. Wm. H. Lilly was Auditor of State. He came here in the fall of 1824. About the same time Dr. Jones came here from Kentucky. They formed a partnership. The name of the firm was Jones & Lilly. They were both reputable physicians, Jones devoted his whole time to the practice of medicine. Lilly had a deputy who performed the duties of Auditor of State, and he spent most of his time in practicing. Dr. Jones was a large man of fine address and was one of the most successful and popular physicians that ever located here. But intemperance wrecked the tirm. Lilly died in 1829. His remains rest in Greenlawn. Dr. Jones's wife returned to Kentucky. The last time I saw Dr. Jones, in 1829, he had no home or friends. He was a perfect bloat, filthy and ragged. Woman's fidelity saved him. Mrs. Jones induced some of her friends to come after the Doctor. He was taken back to Kentucky. He reformed and was restored to his family. Some time in 1842 or 1848 I heard from him. He had a lucrative practice and was honored and respected by the community that he lived in. In the spring of 1826 Dr. Henry Ross came to this place from the State of Ohio. He was a young man of fine promise. He scon got into a fine practice and made friends wherever he went, but he had a holy horror of woives, panthers and rattlesnakes. As the doctors had to ride into the country ten to fifteen miles, and many of the roads were bridle-paths, it was no unusual thing for a doctor to get lost and have to spend the night in the saddle or up a sapling. Such nights were not the most pleasant. The music was varied between the panthers, wolves, owls and the raccoon hights. Such scenes in a dark and lonely forest were often the lot of the pioneer doctors. Dr. Ross passed a few such nights, when he became disgusted with pioneer life and, after passing nineteen months here, he returned to Ohio. Dr. Charles McDongle came here in 1828 from Ohio. He formed a partnership with

fession. His appearance made him a marked man in any company. In 1832 he received an appointment of surgeon in the United States army. In that capacity he won an enviable reputation. The last sime I saw him was at Pittsburg Landing. H was medical director for Grant's army. He was then an old man. His hair was as white as the driven snow. He made many inquiries about Indianapolis, the doctors and old citizens. He spoke of the pleasant years that he spent in our city. Near the close of the war he made his home in Washington city. He died some eight years since in Virginia. Dr. John L. Mothershead was a native of Scott county, Kentucky. He had a college education and graduated at Lexington, Ky., from the Transylvania Medical College. (Sulgrove, in his history of Marion county, states that he graduated at Louisville, Ky., this is an error.) The Doctor came here in 1830, and entered into partnership with Dr. Mitchell. He had graduated previous to coming here. The University of Louisville graduated the first class in the spring of 1838. Dr. Mothershead was a modest man, and a careful and pains-taking practitioner. It was said that if ever he got into a family he held them against all odds. He soon secured a large and lucrative practice. His first partner was Dr. Mitchell, then Dr. Sanders. Prior to his death he was associated with Dr. Bullard. He died in November, 1854. At his death he had been in the practice

his brother-in-taw, Dr. Dunlap, who had

married McDougle's sister. The firm was

one of the ablest, professionally, in the city.

Dr. McDougle was well versed in his pro-

longer than any other physician except Dr. Dunlap. DR. SANDERS AND DR. MEARS. Dr. John H. Sanders came here in the winter of 1829 and 1830. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1791. At that time the country was wilderness. Many families lived in block houses. He was a student of Dr. Samuel G. Mitchell, at Paris, Ky. In the fall of 1819 he visited Philadelphia to attend his first course in medicine, making the journey on horseback. On his return, in 1820, he settled in Millersburg, in the county where he was born. In surgery he took the lead. Soon after his return in 1820 he performed the first amoutation of the leg that ever was performed in the neighborhood in which I was born, near Carlisle, Ky. He performed all the surgical operaat the old Transylvania Medical College. Benjamin Dudly, the greatest lithotomist in the West, if rot in the United States. then filled the chair of surgery. In 1824 or 1825 he moved to New Castle, Henry county. Kentucky, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Drenon, one of the leading physicians of that place. He remained there until the winter of 1829 or 1830, when he removed to Indianapolis. In 1831 or 1832 he formed a partnership with Dr. John L. Mothershead. In 1839 he removed to the Ozark mountains, near Springfield, Mo. In 1841 he returned and soon after formed a partnership with Dr. Parry, of this city. He remained here until his death, which occurred April 4, 1850, on board a steamer on the Mississippi. Dr. Sanders was tall and commanding in his appearance, and was of the highest type of a Christian gentleman. As a husband and father he had no peer. Having a moral character without spot or blemish, he ever commanded a large and lucrative practice. He was true to his friends and as tender as a child. The following occurrence, as related to me by an eye-witness, will exemplify his true character: The Doctor and his partner, Dr. Drenon, were attending a young man by the name of Watkins. He was given up to die. After they mounted their horses, as they passed down the lane speaking of the case, Sanders wept like a child. Drenon chided him for his weakness, using very profane language. Sanders said it was a calamity to see such a young man cut down in his youth, and what a sorrow to his parents. In that neighborhood Sanders stock went up and Drenon stock down. His last partner prior to his death was Dr. P. H. Jameson of this city.

Dr. George W. Mears, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, came to this State from Philadelphia, and first settled at Vincennes, remaining there two or three years. He removed to this place in February, 1834. Dr. Mears was a Napoleon in the practice of medicine. He never surrendered or acknowledged that he was defeated in medical practice. He was thoroughly equipped with an iron constitution and an indexible will-power. He faced more midnight storms himself and to the entire satisfaction of and traveled over more cordured roads than | Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.



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the average physician of his day. He commanded a large practice in this and adjoining the first medical college of this city, organized in 1849, and continued professor in that chair during the existence of the college. In 1869 the Indiana Medical College was organized and he was elected to the chair of obstetries and filled that position until his death, which occurred in 1878 or 1879. Dr. Mears was a first-class practitioner of medicine and obstetries, and in that depart-ment he commanded the confidence of the public and especially of the profession. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Dr. John L. Richmond. In 1838 Dr. Corydon Richmond was associated with them. The firm was Richmond, Mears & Richmond, an able and efficient firm. The partnership continued until the fall of 1840. In 1846 Dr. Meura formed a partnership with Dr. Bullard, which was continued until 1854 or 1855. From that time until his death he had no partner. His death made a void in the profession which was hard to fill. His eon, Dr. Ewing Mears, is a leading physi-cian of Philadelphia, and one of the professors of Jefferson Medical College.

DR. RICHMOND'S CAREER.

be an inspiration for every young man. He

was born in the old Bay State on April 5,

The name of Dr. John L. Richmond should

1785, a native Yankee. His early life was spent on a farm. In early life his father moved to the State of New York. He never had but twelve days' schooling in his life. His education was obtained by his own efforts and those of his mother. He obtained what books he could with money earned by chopping cord-wood at the Onondaga salt-works, then learned his lessons at night by the light of a burning pine-knot, after a hard day's work. The labor of studying and thinking gave him an unusual mental drill for one of his opportunities. When quite a young man he joined the Baptist Church, and soon after was ordained as a minister in that church. He was married in his twenty-first year. In June, 1817, in company with his father's family, he started for the fat West in wagons. When they came to the head of navigation on the Allegheny river they built a flat-boat and came down the river to near Cincinnati, where he taught school and preached to some Baptist church. The Doctor had commenced the study of medicine with some neighboring physician before he left the State of New York. In the spring of 1818 he moved to Newtown, ten miles east of Cincinnati. He graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical College in the spring of He practiced medicine at Newtown for several years. In 1824 performed the Casarian operaever performed west of the mountains, if not in the United States. He was called to see a woman confined with an illegitimate child. She was being treated by a midwife and was very much exhausted. He found a deformed pelvie, and was unable to deliver in the natural way. With a pocket case of instruments and with the aid of the woman, by candle light, he operated and saved the woman's life. Soon after he reported the case in the Cincin-nati Journa! of Medicine, and was sharply criticised for performing the operation. that day. In 1826 he removed to Cincinnati and remained there, practicing until the year the cholers prevailed in that city, when he was stricken down with the choiera. His health was so impaired that he removed to Pendleton, Ind. He remained there two or three years, when he removed to this city. Here he commenced the practice of medicine, and also preaching for the First Baptist Church. He finally gave up the care of the church and gave his whole time to the practice of medicine. In 1835 or 1836 he entered into partnership with Dr. Mears. His son, Corydon kichmond, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, came here from Pendleton and entered into partnership with Dr. Mears and his father. (Let me here say that Dr. Corydon Richmond, now of Kokomo, is the only surviving doctor of this city or county who was engaged in the profession when I commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1840.) In the fall of 1842, while visiting a patient, he was stricken down with paralysis. He was conveyed to his home in a helpless condition, suffering tions for Bourbon and the adjoining coun- much. His recovery was very doubtful for ties. In 1828 he graduated at Lexington, Ky., many weeks. He finally recovered his speech, but never regained the use of his side. Being thus disabled, he sold out his property on South Meridian street, went over to Covington, Fountain county, and made his home with his son-in-law, Albert Henderson, until his death, which occurred in October, 1855. His wife died one year before. He sleeps in the cemetery at Covington, Ind., by the side of his faithful

and loving wife. From 1836 to 1840 there was quite an influx of doctors into this city, men of ability and professional standing. Among the number were Dr. John S. Bobbs, Dr. Charles Parry and Dr. A. A. Ackley and many others. As this paper covers only the first fifteen years of the early settlement of this city I will leave the history of their lives and work to some other more competent historian. I will only say that the medical men of Indianapolis have always taken a high rank in their profession, and to-day they will compare favorably with those of any city of equal size in the

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